WHAT THE CARPENTERSSAY

They Expect No Trouble in Regard to a Demand for Less Hours and More Pay.

But Committees Are Actively at Work in Increasing the Membership of Unions-They Claim that Success Attends Their Efforts.

MORE PAY AND LESS WORK. Both Sides of the Question as It Relates

the Building Trades. Probably never before has there been such a measure of activity among the carpenters' unions of this city as now, for forces are at work which were never before tried. Every possible resource is being called into operation in the effort to bring all grades of carpenters into the unions and unite them in the common purpose of enforeing a mand for increased wages and fewer house of work. Three months ago the contractors and builders were formally notified by committees from the unions that a demand would be made, April 15, for an increase in wages to 35 cents an hour, and a reduction of hours of work to eight per day, and fifteen days from that time, or until May 1, was given to all who employ such mechanics for consideration of the matter. While nothing was said by the committee of proposed action in the event of refusal to comply with the demand, it is generally understood that failure to accede to the terms will be followed by a general strike of all union men. Though the outlook, at present, gives ne indication of necessity for resorting to this means of enforcement, the unions are preparing for such an alternative by seeking to recruit their numbers and in every possible way augment their strength. There are four unions in this city, and each is a member of the national organization of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, this job, and that some compromise will have to be made. What will be done in such cases I cannot say, but they will be submitted to the Brotherhood of Carpenwhich has ramifications in all parts of the United States. In order to insure success in the proposed undertaking, the union men have been actively engaged among the nonunion class for months, and a large number not heretofore identified with organized labor have recently been admitted to the union. Forty-four members have been added to Union 299 within the past three weeks, and eighteen have been received into Union 446 in two weeks, and the other two unions are securing new members quite as rapidly. It is estimated that about onethird of the carpenters of this city were non-union men before the present agita-tion began, but this number has been greatly reduced and the effort is still being made to bring all into the union fold.

Committees are as actively at work on other lines, and in some instances have met with success. One committee looks after new buildings projected in different parts new buildings projected in different parts of the city, and asks that none but union men shall be employed in the construction. Sometimes a clause covering this demand is inserted in the contract, and the builder inserted in the contract, and the builder figures upon it with the understanding that non-union labor cannot be employed. The new addition to Butler University, at Irvington, is to be erected alone by union labor, this condition being a part of the contract. Some days ago a builder was figuring upon a private residence which is to be erected on the North Side. While at work on the specifications, the committee called upon the owner and asked that it be stipulated in the contract that none but union men should be employed. The build-er quietly told the owner that he would not bid for the work on such terms, as he had a number of non-union men in his employ; that they might do as they please about joining the union, but he could not afford to take work the conditions of which necessitated the discharge of his men. The clause was not inserted, and the bar submitted his bid n a number of cases, the committee has and a precedent has een compliant and a precedent has

he committee in securing concessions in his regard from others. A Journal reporter visited a number of buildings in process of construction, yester-day, and talked freely with contractors and imployes on the several phases of the nuestion, finding that there is the greatest harmony between the employers and the employed, and that neither anticipate any trouble in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the wage question. Union and non-union men were working on the same buildings, and talked unreservedly of the situation as it appeared at present, and as it might affect them in the future. Almost without exception, the contractors expressed sympathy for the men in the effort to secure better wages, and said they would be glad to pay the increase, if any just method of classification could be attained. The trouble appeared to be in the fact that many men are not first-class workmen, and that the de-mand is for the same wages for all classes. "We employ on an average about seventy five men during the year," said W. F. Christian, "and wages range from 1712 to 35 cents per hour, the latter representing the wages paid to men who can be trusted to take charge of a job and finish it in the best style. The men who get the lowest employ as laborers, have become handy with the saw and hatchet and can do rough work. The scale made by the unions does not make any difference between these mechanics, and it follows that the demand can lever be complied with. There is an-other thing that will work against the carrying out of the demand made upon us some time ago. There are many idle car-penters in the city, and hundreds will lock here as soon as wages are raised. I had a burnt job some days ago that had to be rushed through, and I put a notice in the window of my shop saying that car-penters were wanted. In less than a day I had twenty-five applications for work. I believe that the skilled men are getting too little for their labor and I will be perfectly willing to pay more if other contractors do so. It does not look now as if the building this summer is going to justify an increase in wages, and I know one of the contracts already made plate any advance over prices now paid. The unions are working very industriously to prepare for the demand, but it is not my opinion that it will ever reach a point where the men will quit work rather than work for present wages."

All the contractors seen yesterday agreed in the main with this statement of the case,

ome going so far as to say that it made no ence to them what wages were paid so there was uniformity among contractors, as the man who builds really pays it and not the man who contracts for the work. While they have had notice of what would be demanded they have not taken any of the houses now being effected at a figure that will justify the payment of the increase demanded. There seemed to be regret that the unions, before taking such a step, did not make some kind of a classification and

Chris Schoershusen, an intelligent Ger-man, who is foremen of a job on Parke avenue, where ten men are at work, looked at the situation from the stand-point of a non-union man. "I am not a member of the union," said he. "but I think it highly probable that I will join in a short time. The only thing I dislike about the union is that it places the best mechanic, in the matter of wages, on a footing of equality with the 'saw-and-hatchet' fellows, who will never be carpenters. This is not right, for it must be conceded that a man who has ned skill in his trade must be worth than a man who can be trusted only on work that does not require it. Some of boss carpenter's interest is really the same as ours if he could only see it. If we non-union, but no distinction is made beget 35 cents an hour he will charge 50, tween them in the matter of wages or hours. They are paid according to their proficiency as mechanics and to the number of hours ork each day. The proposed raise of will benefit the poorer class of carm in a greater degree than it will the kiffed workmen, when, in fact, the latter now getting less in proportion to what they earn than the former. I do not see how it will terminate, but I suppose I will join the union and wait for developts. If there was some method of classi-ion in the unious the greatest objection killed men to it would be removed and ther would all become members. A large boss understand that our interest is his. He thinks his interest is his own and ours is his, too. [Laughter.] No, when he takes a job and is likely to lose a little on it, he

until I can see what will be done. I feel now the only result of joining will be to aid in raising the wages of others, many of whom are not first-class mechanics, to a whom are not first-class mechanics, to a standard equal with those who are known to be the flest carpenters in the city."

Willard Smith, who was working on a house near by, said that he was a member of the union and expected good results from the proposed raising of wages May 1. "The trouble with the non-union men." he continued, "is that they do not take pains to post themselves on the questions that are embraced in the present movement. They speak of classification by the unions when such a thing is absolutely impossible. The contractors are the men to possible. The contractors are the men to make the classification, and they can do it readily where the unions would utterly fail. Let me illustrate: You come to our union and say you are a carpenter. On that statement we admit you, and as a union man you receive employment from a contractor. We have no means by which to judge of your qualifications as a workman, but the contractor has every opportunity to find you out. If you do not prove to be what you represent he discharges you, but if you prove to be a good man he keeps you and pays the union price. What is the result? Why all good men receive fair wages, and none but good mechanics will be employed, because they come no higher than the poor ones. Whenever wages for all union men are the same, whether they be good, bad or indifferent, you may depend upon it that the good will be employed. The saw and hatchet men will either learn to be good workmen or will abandon the trade, and in either event the first-class mechanic will be benefited. The notice of the proposed demand was given in January in order that contractors might shape their bids for spring and summer work on the basis of higher wages and if they have failed to do so the fault is not ours. I think, however, there will be no trouble about the matter. The contractors are meeting us in a spirit of perfect fairness, and it is possible that a conference will be held with them before any further steps are taken. For this house upon which we are working the contract was made a month or more ago, and the contractors figured on the job with a full understanding of the demand for increased wages from May 1. He, no doubt, however, reckoned the cost of labor on the basis of present prices, because other bidders did the same. Now, this work began in March, and the job will not be completed before June, embracing a part of the period both of present and increased wages. It is possible he cannot afford to pay the latter on

in men quitting work. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is one of the strongest federations in the United States, and for that reason it has been selected by all bodies of organized labor to take the initiative in the movement for fewer hours and increased wages. A schedule of places in which the demand will be made embraces nearly all the leading cities and many of the smaller places in the country. Different dates for the movement are made for different places, presumably because, if trouble results in some, those unions whose members are still at work can contribute more liberally to assist such as are temporarily thrown out of work. May 1 the movement for the eight-hour day will be inaugurated by the unions of Detroit, Boston, Winona, Minn.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Worcester, Mass.; Jeannette, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Whatcom, Wash., and several other places not yet reported to the general office. At the same time the nine-hour day will be demanded by the carpenters' unions in Bayonne, N. J.; oronto, O.: Lafayette, Ind.; Youngstown, O.; Elmira, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Salem, Mass.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; New Haven, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Olean, N. Y.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Lincoln, Neb.; Washington. a.; Lowell. Mass.; Ottawa, Can.; Asheville, N. C.: Portland, Me.; Atlantic City, N. J. Auburn, N. Y.; Punxsutawney, Pa.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; New Cum-berland, W. Va.; Taunton, Mass.; Salt Lake City and Kearney, Neb.

ters and Joiners, and the local unions

but expect to meet our bosses in the same

spirit of fairness which has been so far

manifested by them. I do not expect any

trouble at all in adjusting the matter, nor

do I look for such a condition as will result

guided

be guided by its decision. do not intend to act hastily

any matter that comes before us

its decision.

SPEECHES TO THE CARPENTERS. A Large Meeting Warmly Applauds the Remarks of Messrs. Linehan and Kliver.

The meeting of journeymen carpenters at Mozart Hall, last evening, to forward the movement for higher wages and an eighthour day, was a large one. Not only was the main part of the hall filled but there were many in the gallery, fully five hundred carpenters being present. The meeting was presided over by Daniel Mogel. president of the Carpenters' District Council of this city, and addresses were made by James J. Linehan and William Kliver, both of Chicago, the latter being vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States. Mr. Linehan, the first speaker, said that in Chicago even the hod-darriers had got along so far as to get 30 cents an hour for a day of eight hours, which was a greater advance than for the carpenters to receive 35 cents an hour. "In Chicago," said Mr. Lineban, "laboring men are discussing economic questions. Last winter in that city we held a number of what were called economic conferences. In one of them the president of the First National Bank of Chicago spoke upon an economic subject, and we workingmen stood on the floor and criticised his ideas. Then we gave our ideas from the platform, and he stood upon the floor and criticised us. These things have resulted in a great deal of good. They have brought capital and labor and their respective ideas face to face. In Chicago capitalists have sent a communication to the boss carpenters and asked them to arbitrate with the journeymen. I am a common carpenter myself. but last Thursday night a meeting was called to arrange a ticket for the directors of the world's fair. There were forty-five men at that meeting. Five of us repre sented \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 a day, while all the others represented from \$1,000,000 upwards. One gentleman stood there and said he represented the railroad interest of Chicago. Well, that is a pretty big interest, let me tell you. A committee of nine was to be chosen, and we working-men of Chicago named two of the men on that great committee, Mark L. Crawford, a Typographical Union man, and Mr. Nelson, an iron-molder. [Applause.] In 1886 we were called all manner of names. If I had stood on the platform then and spoken as I do now I would have been called an Anarchist, but to-day the press of Chicago have taken up our cause and are advocat-

The next speaker was Mr. Kliver, who spoke on the subject of the eight-hour law which had been adopted by the United States and the State of Indiana; a law which was not opposed by the loyal law-abiding working people, but by capitalists. "I find," said Mr. Kliver, "that here in Indianapolis carpenters are not receiving on an average more than 20 cents an hour, though some say 2212 is the rate. I know you do not average, you men who work outside, over 200 or 215 days in the year. That is less than \$450 a year. Out of this you pay not less than \$12 a month for a house, that is \$144 a year; and about \$35 a year for fuel. You then have only \$271 a year to feed and clothe yourself and family. When you ask for 15 cents an hour you have not done justice to yourselves. The

which is better than he is now doing. "You carpenters," continued Mr. Kliver, 'are good mechanics, but when it comes to organization how ignorant you are. You want to be such independent fellows. Have you asked for an advance in five years? Oh no; but when your boss has reduced you you have said 'all right, old fellow,' and have accepted the reduction, [Laughter.] There is a master-builders' association in this town; do they ever comtogether and figure out that they can afford to pay their journeymen better wages? I fail to see it connect. We cannot make the

want to lose anything, and he will make the carpenter lose it to save himself. When ourneyman carpenter says a thing it means nothing, but when all the carpenters in Indianapolis say it then it means business. [Applause.] If all the fellows say 35 cents an hour the bosses will say, 'Why I'd better pay it or I'll get tied up on this job.' I am not here to say that strikes are right, but the strike is the only weapon the workingman has. Let it be the last resort: don't strike unless you have a cause. I believe the carpenters in Indianapolis have a cause, and that the bosses will listen to them. Last night it was unanimously resolved, after the 15th of April, if no adjustment was made, if the matter was not arbitrated by the committee, that something would happen. Whose fault will it be if the resolution goes into effect and there is a strike on the 15th of April. The carpenters' the 15th of April. The carpenters unions have money, and if you go on a strike we count on sending a good deal of it to Indianapolis. Strike for keeps, if you have to strike, and don't go back until you get your just demands. [Applause.] We have the sympathy of the people with us, and when we tie up this town bad luck to the carpenter who undertakes to drive a nail while it is tied up." [Great applause.]
At the conclusion of this address about seventy-five men came forward and joined the union. In response to the question as to who would be willing to stop work on the 15th of April, every man in the room rose to his feet. It was announced that Paul Grottkau, of Chicago, would address the workingmen on next Friday night, and that Samuel Gompers, of New York, would be here on the 19th inst.

Labor Notes. Pueblo newsboys have a union. Theater-workers talk of a national union. At Lawrence, Mass., 1,500 operatives are

working at night. Members of a New York carver's union are fined \$5 for working on a holiday. The Cleveland (O.) men who unload lumber vessels get from 15 to 35 cents an hour. A coal mine at St. Andre du Poirier, France, is 3,083 feet—the deepest mine in the world.

Throughout the country members of the Granite-cutters' National Union get from \$3 to \$5 a day. The Carpenters' Union of Springfield, Mass., have voted to demand 30 cents per hour after May 1. The Massachusetts labor party is for eight hours, abolition of contract system

on public works, the taxation of land at its full value and the abolishment of poll-At Pueblo, Col., an organization of clerk has brought about the Sunday closing of shoe, clothing and grocery stores and closing at 7 o'clock in the evening during the

week except Saturday. Massachusetts railroaders ask the Legislature for a law prohibiting the employment of railroaders over eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment of minors and Pinkerton detectives.

The Grand Council of Steam Railroad Men's Protective Union of Boston asks its Congressman for the introduction of a bill for a safety car-coupler, train brakes, a railing on top of cars, one brakeman to every ten cars and shorter hours.

The People's Institute has lectures and tiscussions, at Mansur Hall, each alternate Saturday evening. Next Saturday the Rev. R. V. Hunter will deliver an address on "What constitutes good Citizenship." Each lecture is limited to three-quarters of an hour, after which the audience will discuss the topic presented.

The employes of the British government arsenal at Woolwich, numbering about 10,-000, have formally protested against the present scale of wages and threaten to strike. They receive much less than simlar workmen in private employment. The Metropolitan police force of London are also talking of striking over the question of

British manufacturers have induced the government to reform India's factory laws. At present India can have no competitor in cotton and yarn manufacture. New laws raise the lowest age of workers from seven to nine years; women must not be employed over eleven hours, and must have rest durng the day and four holidays a month. They work on Sundays. Three of the largest marble manufact-

arers in Boston-James W. Tufts, Bowker, Torrey & Co., and A. D. Puffer & Sons-have notified their employes that on and after June 1 they will pay ten hours' wages' for nine hours' work. The marble-cutters are very much pleased with the outlook. and believe that their demands for a ninehour day will be generally granted without recourse to a strike.

The Master Laundrymen's Union will ase \$500,000 to drive Chinese out of the business. A rival shop at cut prices will be run beside every Chinaman, and the company is satisfied to loose money. A Chicago laundry cost \$500,000, and there are 6,000 steam laundries in the States, each with an average investment of \$3,000. All the Chinese laundries are controlled by one company, and the employes are said to be

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

What an Old Gentleman Recalled on a Recent Visit to a Place He Knew as a Village.

Among the visitors to the paving exhibition last week was Mr. Thomas Brown, of Dayton, O. He is ninety years of age and a well-preserved gentleman, with a memory keenly retentive of the past and a spirit fully alive to all that is going on in the present. "This is not my first visit to Indianapolis." he remarked to a reporter yesterday, "but it is not likely that there are now half a dozen residents in your city who were here when, in February, 1822, accompanied by Joseph Roll, I rode in on horseback from Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. I do not think there were over three hundred people here then. The improvements consisted of eight or ten rough board houses, and the remainder of the dwellings were log cabins surrounded by brush and log heaps. Altogether, there were, perhaps, ten or twelve acres partially cleared off. There was a little printing office started or about to start. The office was a log cabin somewhere near your present Union Station and the editor's name I think was Palmer, and he had came from Lebanon, O., to this place. That was before the days of otels, but there was a small tavern near he river bank somewhere near the Terre Haute railroad bridge. The landlord bore the classic name of Puterbaugh. Mr. Willnam Roll, the carpet-dealer of your city, is a grandson of my then fellow-traveler. "Do you recall any incidents of the time?" nquired the reporter.

"Nothing of any consequence. I remember the tavern-keeper inquired if on our way we had passed a wagon-load of flour from 'the settlement,' as they called Rich-mond in that day. The landlord was disappointed that we could give him no tidings, as we had come by way of Columbia, from which place we had only an Indian pathway. Mr. Puterbaugh was greatly distressed; he didn't know what on earth to do if that flour did not arrive. Bread was out, there was no money to bny dour elsewhere, there was nowhere else to buy it, and the roads were too bad to haul it even if all the other conditions could be met. But while the roads were bad there was a steamboat, the General Hancock, lying in the river near the tayern. She had been brought up during a freshet for the purpose of more largely advertising the sale of lots here. Those interested were desirous of showing that Indianapolis was on a navigable stream, which was an advantage of great consequence in the days

before railroads." Merrick's Spree with His Sons, William Merrick, a one-legged man about fifty-five years old, who lives on Indiana avenue, was arrested by patrolmen Spears and Harris, about 11 o'clock last night, at the corner of Columbia and Home avenues. on a charge of drunkenness. He was in a buggy with his two sons, about sixteen and ten years old, driving from one saloon to another, drinking, and allowing the boys to drink. When he was approached by the officers he was ordering more beer, and the youngest boy was lying across the back of the buggy in a state of intoxication. The child could not walk steadily when lifted

No institution in the world possesses so many mechanical appliances for the cure of object will in time be removed. At any figures to save himself by making the diseases and deformities as the Surgical son avenue.

Son Smith, Casper Herr, Wm. H. Alba, M. I wonty-fourth Ward-First precinct, corner T. Willett.

from the vehicle.

Important Offices to Be Filled To-Morrow Which the Gang Want Badly.

With Gold as Trustee and Wolf as Assessor, the Bosses Would Control Everything-At the End of the Campaign.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE. Authority a Township Trustee Has and th

Work He Is Required to Do. The importance of the office of trustee of this township is beginning to dawn upon some good citizens, and it is not likely that it will be handed over to the Coy gang through default of easy citizens who do not care to go to the polls. "I took occasion to post myself as to the duties of this officer," remarked a voter yesterday, "and I find that he has more business to attend to than perhaps any official in this county." "What is required of him?" was the in

"Better ask what isn't required of him. In the first place, he is over-seer of the poor. In this township that takes up more than half his time. When applied to for aid his duty requires that he should investigate and discover whether the applicant is really needy whether the applicant is really needy, worthy, and unable to provide for himself. Visitors are selected by the trustee to make inquiries into all cases. The trustee appears to be on hand when a pauper is brought into the world, cares for him all his life, and then buries him. Trustee Many has relieved this township to a great ex-tent of the cost of providing for traveling paupers or tramps. When a pauper comes here from another place he does not allow them to locate, but sends them back. That was not the case under Democratic Trus-

tees Doherty and Kitz."
"What other duties has he?" "He has to attend to the repairing of all the bridges in Center township, provided the repairs in each case do not cost over \$75. He has to keep the roads in re-pair all over the township, and to see that the road supervisors order every man out in the spring to work two days on the roads. In the fall he has to see to it that the good work goes on. He has the employ-ing of all the township teachers; the buildrepair, and the purchase of furniture and supplies for them. There are now in Center township fourteen school buildings, which, with the land they are on, are valued at more than \$100,000.

"What do you think of electing Coy's man and handing the control of school property and the employment of teachers over to that kind of a gang?"

"I am in hopes no such calamity will hap-pen, and it will not if the decent citizens of this township are alive to their duty and their interests. But the trustee has other employment. He has charge of the dog tax. Out of that he pays for sheep killed by dogs in this township. Whatever is left in his hands on March 1, over and above \$50, he turns over to the county. Last year Trustee Many turned over \$2,499, and received back for the tuition fund \$214, the remainder of the money being used to pay for depredations upon sneep by dogs in other townships. This I think an injustice to Center township.

"Doesn't the trustee also have charge of the ballot-boxes and the distribution of them to various polling-places in the township and their collection afterwards?" "Yes, in all except city elections. He also has the payment of election expenses. In addition to this he has to take the enumeration of school children each year and make a report to the county superintendent. This is certainly too important an office to be given into the control of the tally-sheet gang."

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION. Inspectors and Voting-Places as Arranged

by the County Commissioners.

The County Commissioners have com pleted their appointments to the vacancies in the list of inspectors for the election tomorrow. The revised list is as follows: First Ward-First precinct, J. A. Webber; second, William Schultz; third, George E. Meyers. Second Ward-First precinct, Pierce Norton; second, Fred Riebel; third, J. W. Harper. Third Ward-First precinct, W. F. Shaefer, second, A. M. McCleary. Fourth Ward-First precinct, J. E. Bombarger, cond, Edward Sherer. Fifth Ward-First precinct, D. Monninger; sec Sixth Ward-First precinct, Charles J. Many; second, Franklin Landers. Seventh Ward-First precinct, Adolph Seiden-sticker; second, J. A. Schumacker; third, G. W.

Eighth Ward-First precinct, John Scheier; second, John Helm; third, C. H. Schwier. Ninth Ward-First precinct, S. E. Dinnin; secnd, Chris Gomph. Tenth Ward-First precinct, C. F. G. Meyer; Eleventh Ward-First precinct, S. M. Compton

second, C. L. Schwartz; third, G. W. Stout.

Twelfth Ward—First precinct, William Giezendanner; second, Daniel Burton. Thirteenth Ward-First precinct, William Pfaff-in; second, Stephen Mattler; third, Fred J. Vogt. Fourteenth Ward-First precinct, S. B. Cor-baiey; second, William McOuat. Fifteenth Ward-First precinct, S. J. Maxwell: second, John Costello; third, Henry Alberts

Sixteenth Ward-First precinct, John Oehler, econd, James McHugh; third, John Garrity. Seventeenth Ward-First precinct, Peter Fritz; second, George Fahrion. Eighteenth Ward-First precinct, H. T. Hab-Nineteenth Ward-First precinct, W. A. Russe; second, D. A. Kirk; third, W. T. Reasner and A. Twentieth Ward-First precinct, Peter Spitz-fadden; second, John W. Hoppe. Twenty-first Ward-First precinct, S. L. Mor row; second, Henry Rosebrock Twenty-second Ward-First precinct, Henry tolte; second, J. L. F. Steeg. Twenty-third Ward-First precinct, Charles Buennagel; second, Robert Kennington; third,

C. H. Rehl.

Twenty-fourth Ward—First precinct, A. Sommers; second, F. J. Mack; third, G. L. Baar.

Twenty-fifth Ward—First precinct, Patrick Kelley; second, Wm. Flyn; third, J. W. Fultz.

Center—Outside—First precinct, Frank Craft; second, J. B. Mansfield; third, Henry Geisel; fourth, W. R. Shimer; fifth, Patrick Kelley; sixth, Wm. O'Haver; seventh, Wm. Stolte; eighth, Joel The voting places, according to ward and township precincts, will be as follows:

First Ward-First precinct, No. 44 Malott avenue; second, No. 187 Columbia avenue; third, northwest corner of Alvord and Seventh streets.
Second Ward-First precinct, corner of Ash
street and Home avenue; second, No. 9 engine ouse, third, Coburn's livery stable on Seventh Third Ward-First precinct, rear of No. 726 North Tennessee street; second, No. 5 engine-

Fourth Ward-First precinct, No. 325 Indiana avenue; second, No. 408 North West street. Fifth Ward-First precinct, corner of North and Illinois streets; second, No. 39 West First Sixth Ward-First precinct. No. 137 Fort Wayne avenue; second, No. 122 Fort Wayne ave-Seventh Ward-First precinct, No. 2 engine-house; second, No. 317 Massachusetts avenue; third, No. 473 East St. Clair street. Eighth Ward-First precinct, southwest corner New York and Davidson: second, northeast corper New York and Davidson streets; third, rear of No. 752 East Washington street. Ninth Ward-First precinct, No. 161 East Market street; second, northwest corner Market and Tenth Ward-First precinct, No. 115 Massachu-setts avenue; second No. 150 Massachusetts ave

Eleventh Ward-First precinct, headquarters fire department; second, No. 2 West Circle street; third, No. 40 West Market. Twelfth Ward-First precinct, No. 1, engine iouse; second, southwest corner Indiana avenue and New York street Thirteenth Ward - First precinct, No. 260 Black-ford street; second, No. 300 West New York street; third, No. 234 West Washington street. Fourteenth Ward-First precinct, No. 254 Blake street; second, No. 310 Blake street. Fifteenth Ward-First precinct, No. 880 West Washington; second, No. 298 West Maryland; third, northeast corner West and South streets. Sixteenth Ward-First precinct, No. 170 West Maryland; second, No. 65 West Georgia; third, o. 95 West South street. Seventeenth Ward-First precinct, No. 7 engine house; second, No. 198 South Meridian street. Eighteenth Ward-First precinct, No. 36 South Alabama; second, South-street engine-house. Nineteenth Ward-First precinct, No. 100 South Noble; second, southeast corner Noble and Georgia streets; third, No. 571 East Washington. Twentieth Ward-First precinct, No. 178 Sout Noble; second, No. 239 Fletcher avenue. Twenty-first Ward-First precinct, southeast corner Spann avenue and Dillon street; second,

Twenty-second Ward-First precinct, corner Virginia avenue and Bradshaw street; second,

No. 10 Prospect street.

No. 531 Virginia avenne

TAX-PAYERS SHOULD VOTE | McCarty street and Russell avenue; second, No. 573 South Meridian street; third, No. 641 South Meridian street. Twenty-fifth Ward-First precinct, No. 336 South West street; second, So. 125 West Mc-Carty street; third, southwest corner Wilkins and

Center—Outside—First precinct, school-house in North Indianapolis; second, town hall, Brightwood; third, No. 13 school-house, on Clifford avenue; fourth, Woodside school-house; fifth, Hæfgen school-house; sixth, McCormick's grocery, on Howard street; seventh, Mankedick's school-house; eighth, No. 300 River avenue.

Will Vote in Their Old Precincts.

There has been a question raised as to whether or not those citizens who live in the territory recently annexed to the city can vote for certain candidates in the election to-morrow. Ex-Mayor Denny looked the matter up yesterday, and was able to give. a very clear explanation of the law. "The voting precincts," he said to a reporter, "will be the same to-morrow as they were at the last presidential election. The County Commissioners have the exclusive power to make changes in the voting places, and they have done nothing, and probably will not until their June session." "Can residents of the annexed territory vote for road supervisor," he was asked.
"My attention was called to that feature "My attention was called to that feature of the law this morning, and it is conclusive that they cannot. A man whose vote involves this question was talking with me to-day, and he quoted a section of the statutes that makes it a penal offense for any one to vote for a road supervisor unless he lives in his district. We have no road supervisors in the city, and, of course, to vote for one would be a violation of the law. Those who live in the new portions law. Those who live in the new portions of the city will vote in their old precincts, and just as they did two years ago."

Every Republican Should Vote. A circular has been issued by Chairman Layman, of the county committee, to Republican voters that deserves earnest consideration and prompt response from each one in going to the polls to-morrow and voting a straight ticket. The circular reads:

The Republicans have an excellent township ticket. It deserves the support of all good citi-Do you want a decrease in township taxes?

Do you want a good administration of the bus iness affairs of the township? Do you want men known to be honest and capable in the township offices? Answer these questions at the polls next Mon-day. Every Republican should vote, and devote at least a part of the day to the success of the icket. I earnestly believe that a full vote will give us the victory, and I appeal to you person-ally to vote promptly and arouse your neighbors and friends.

A Vote for Wiegel Saves Money. "The failure to vote at township elections has cost this city a great deal of money. remarked an elderly gentleman who was discussing the approaching election. "Doherty would never have been elected if anything like a full vote had came out; neither would Kitz. In both cases the good citizens staid at home or paid atten-tion to business and neglected to vote, and the election of unworthy men and a shameful waste of public money followed. I be lieve that the defeat of Mr. Wiegel would put the township finances in control of a worse gang than has ever been behind any official in this city. But I do not believe the right-minded voters will stay away

Look Out for the Thirty Floaters. Yesterday morning a man went out to St. Mary's, in Vigo county, four miles west of Terre Haute. He took with him thirty tickets, to be given to men who would meet him at that point, upon which they would come to Indianapolis to-morrow. The man was merely making the trip in the way of business, the tickets, it is said, having been purchased by a certain Councilman. That the Democrats are determined to carry this township for the gang is shown by this and other unusual expenditures of money. Importing voters for a township election is something in the nature of a novelty. But it is safer than altering tally-sheets.

The Opportunity Should Not Be Lost. The general impression is that if the people who are interested as tax-payers will come out and vote the gang, including the man who applauded the tally-sheet thieves and cried so lustily to "give 'em their medicine," will not be the next trustee of Center township. "I believe," remarked a gentleman yesterday, "that the importance of this election is beginning to be understood, and that the people who favor honest and capable officials are going to vote. There never was a better opportunity to 'gig the gang' than is offered by the election on

Another of the Gang's Schemes. Of course, there will be bogus Republican tickets put out by the Democrats tomorrow. Coy's plans would not be complete without them. A spurious ticket with him is almost equal to a forged tallysheet, a pocketful of money, or a gang of imported voters. Such tickets will appear. many with the gang's candidate, Gold's name in place of that of Mr. Wiegel, and as many more with the name of Taggart's discovery and willing tool in place of that of Mr. White's. Look out for them.

What Is Thought of Jennings. The German Tribune says of Allen Jennings, Republican candidate for justice of the peace in West Indianapolis: "Allen Jennings is the candidate on the Republican ticket for justice of the peace for West Indianapolis. Most of our readers, like ourselves, care but little whether the peace justice in West Indianapolis is a kepublican or a Democrat. Jennings is a poor man, but he is an honest man, and was for years interested in the Union Labor movement. We wish him success."

Will Make an Efficient Assessor. The next valuation of property for taxation will be made by the township assessor two years hence, and this valuation wil be fixed for five years. "It is necessary to have a competent man as assessor." remarked a Washington-street business man, "and Hughes W. White will make a thoroughly capable officer. He has lived in this city many years, has a high reputa-tion for integrity, and there is no doubt of his fitness and capacity."

Of Interest to All Tax-Payers. "No member of any building and loan association," remarked a workingman, "can afford to let any part of the taxing machinery of this township pass into the hands of anybody who is under obligations to Coy; no tax-payer, large or small, can afford it. The members of these associations are all of them interested in having a fair levy put upon property and in having the collection made as cheaply as possible.

Local News Notes. Rev. E. P. Brown will preach at Fletcherplace M. E. Church to-night. "Our Resurrection of Bodies" will be Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines's subject this even-Rev. A. J. Frank, of Danville, will preach at the Third Christian Church to-day, morn-

The various Blue Ribbon gospel temperance unions will hold a service at Masonic Hall at 3:30 P. M. to-day. Judge Howland yesterday overruled the notion for a new trial in the damage suit of Sarah J. Prothero against the Citizens' Street-railroad Company.

ing and evening.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday o Henry Steck and Mary Greiner, William Carter and Emma L. Burns, Jacob H. Adams and Tillie E. Whisler. At the Mayflower Church, this evening, the church services will be in connection with the Sunday-school. There will be

songs, and recitations, and responsive sing-ing, with other exercises incidental to Eas-During the past week there were fifty births and thirty deaths reported to the city Board of Health. One death was caused by scarlatina and one by diphtheria. There are now thirty-four cases of scarlatina

and ten of diphtheria in the city. The Mohawk Natural-gas and Oil Company, of Hancock county, was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$8.040 in Twenty-third Ward-First precinct, Beerman's shop, McCarty street; second, No. 10 engine-house; third, corner Nebraska street and Madi-\$120 shares. The directors are Joseph R. Eakes, Wm. Reynolds, A. V. Rumley, Hud-

WILL HAVE A BALL TEAM

Indianapolis About to Take Galesburg's Place in the Interstate League.

Change to Be Made at the Schedule Meeting This Week-Y. M. C. A. League Adopts a Twenty-Four Game Schedule-Notes.

MUST HAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

This City About to Strengthen the Interstate League's Circuit. The schedule of the Interstate League is to be made up this week, and Indianapolis will probably be in it. This statement will doubtless cause some surprise, as it has been thought for several days past that the effort to place a team in that organization had been abandoned. It can be authoritatively stated, however, that the strong desire of the Interstate people to have city in their circuit will very likely result in the dropping of Galesburg and the substitution of Indianapolis. The league will then consist of Burlington, Quincy, Peoria, Terre Haute, Evansville and Indianapolis, a compact little circuit made up of six good points and one which will entail no heavy traveling expenses upon any of the clubs. Indianapolis, being the largest city of the league, will have many advantages in the way of good dates, etc. good dates, etc.

There are several reasons which justify the dropping of Galesburg, prominent among them being the fact that the city is

too small to prove an advantageous point to the League. By securing Indianapolis the Interstate people will get a city superior to any now in its circuit—a city that will give the organization a prestige it has never yet had. Evansville and Terre Haute are more than anxious to have Indianapolis with them, while the sentiment throughout the league is decidedly in favor of making the change. Unless there is some unforeseen change in the programme, the matter will in the programme, the matter will be disposed of very quickly at a meeting this week to arrange a sched-ule. Indianapolis will be able to pick up a good, strong team without a great deal of difficulty or expense, for the reason that the National League clubs are already beginning to drop their surplus "young blood," and these players will be seeking engagements. There will be all the money necessary behind the new club, and it is the intention to put a team in the field that will make a lively fight for the pennant. Indianapolis will see some good

many months, in the ranks of one or the other of the leading base-ball organizations of the country. Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE SCHEDULE. Championship Season to Open April 26 and

sport this summer, after all, and the city is

sure to resume her rightful place, before

to Comprise Twenty-Four Games. The Y. M. C. A. Base-ball League held a meeting last night and adopted a schedule for the coming season. The four clubs comprising the league have been named as follows, after firms furnishing uniforms for them: Major Taylor's Excelsiors, colors dark gray and black, captain, Will Churchman; Remingtons, colors light gray and captain, A. South Meridians, colors dark blue and white, captain, R. B. McKee; News, color black, captain, E. M. Ogle. The uniforms for the South Meridians are furnished by ten firms on that street.

The season will open Saturday, April 26, with a game between the Remingtons and News. On that day, and the day following, Saturday, which is the Y. M. C. A. field day, only one game will be played, but after the latter date two games will take place each Saturday afternoon at Athletic Park, the season closing September 27, and comprising twenty-four games in all. Dressing rooms are to be constructed at once, and seating accommodations will be fitted out. There will be a pennant or trophy of some sort offered for the championship, and medals will also be awarded for the best individual batting, fielding and base running records. The teams are now being organized, and the prospect is that the race is going to be a very pretty one, as the playing strength of the respective clubs will not differ very widely. Great interest is being taken in the approaching struggle and the teams will be out for practice next Saturday. The Saturday half-holiday movement seems to be gaining in favor and many prominent business men and manufacturers are now advocating it. If it is adopted generally, the Y. M. C. A. League games will be largely patronized. They are sure of a good attendance in any event.

The schedule is as follows: April 26-Remington vs. News. fay 3-Excelsiors vs. Meridians. May 10-Excelsiors vs. Remingtons: Meridians May 17-Excelsiors vs. News; Meridians vs. May 24 - Remingtons vs. Excelsiors; Meridians vs. News.

May 30—Remingtons vs. Meridians; Excel-May 31-Remingtons vs. News; Excelsiors vs. June 7-Meridians vs. Excelsiors; Remingtons

June 14-Meridians vs. Remingtons; Excelsiors vs. News.

June 21—Meridians vs. News; Remingtons vs. June 25-News vs. Excelsiors; Remingtons vs. July 4-News vs. Remingtons; Excelsiors vs. July 5-News vs. Meridians; Excelsiors vs. July 12-Excelsiors v. Remingtons; Meridi-July 19-Excelsiors vs. Meridians; Remingtons vs. News.

vs. News.

July 26-Excelsiors vs. News; Remingtons vs. Meridians. August 2-Remingtons vs. Excelsiors; Meridians vs. News. August 9-Remingtons vs. Meridians; Excelsiors vs. News. August 16-Remingtons vs. News; Excelsiors August 23-Meridians vs. Excelsiors; Remingtons vs. News.

August 30—Meridians vs. Remingtons; Exlsiors vs. News. September 6-Meridians vs. News; Excelsiors ember 13-News vs. Hecelsiors; Remingtons vs. Meridians. ember 20-News vs. Remingtons; Excel-

September 27-News vs. Meridians; Reming-

tons vs. Excelsiors Another Bicycle Club. A meeting of bicyclists was held at Hearsey's last night for the purpose of organizing a club. A constitution and bylaws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, H. C. Newcomb: vice-president, W. G. Hunter; secretary and treasurer, A. Schmuck: captain, George C. Pyle: lieutenant, H. T. Hearsey. These officers will constitute the executive committee. The club will be known as the Indianapolis Wheelmen, and starts off with a membership of thirty-three, of which number three are ladies. It is largely made up of young busi-ness men, and the object of the organiza-tion is to encourage bicycling, assert wheelmen's rights, and prevent reckless riding. The club colors are orange and black, and a uniform is shortly to be selected by the executive committee. The first run will take place next Friday evening. The Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club will soon appear in handsome uniforms consisting of gray shirts with "Y. M. C. A. Wheelmen' in black letters across the front, black

pants, stockings and caps. Indianapolis Loses the Races. Indianapolis has lost the fall trotting meeting of the Indiana Trotting and Pacing Horse-breeders' Association because State Board of Agriculture failed to make it an object the organization to hold its races over the Exposition track, and that is the only track in the city. The Vigo County Fair Association increased offer so that it guarantees all the stakes and purses, and gives \$900 added money. The executive committee, after failing to make satisfactory arrangements with the State board, accepted the Terre Haute offer above noted, and the meeting will be held there the last week in August, during the Vigo county fair. It will be a four-day meeting.

An Exaggerated Crowd. St. Louis, April 5 .- The Chicago and

were given a warm reception, and played a sharp game, which Cleveland won by hard hitting. Bartson and Farrell, Gruber and Brennan were the batteries. Browning. McAleer and Latham made home runs. The score stood: Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 8.

Base-Ball Notes.

Pitteburg is highly elated at securing Paul Hines. Martin Sullivan has signed with the Boston League club. The Pittsburg League club has released Mulhearn, a first-baseman.

The Cleveland Brotherhood grounds are 535 feet long and 335 feet wide. An exhibition game, yesterday, between the Cincinnati and Louisville clubs at Cincinnati, resulted: Louisville, 8; Cincinnati. 5.

The opening of the exhibition season of the New York Brotherhood club was post-poned from yesterday until next Wednes-day, the grounds not being reads. The present Yale team play much after the style of the St. Louis Browns. Har-

vard and Princeton have a tremendous job on their hands to beat the New Haven

Fred Dunlap is now giving the old Pittsburg club some annoyance. He has not re-ported or sent any word of his intentions since he accepted the club's terms about two weeks ago.

Meakin, the pitcher signed by Indianapolis last winter, is now playing with the Metropolitans at New York, and was in the box against the Brooklyn Association team Thursday. He held them down to eight hits, and the Mets won in ten innings, 9 to 8. The Springdale Ball Club has organized as follows: Slagle and Williams, pitchers: F. Niedinger, catcher; Hardy, first base and captain; Stratman, second; Berkley, third and manager; Irwin, short; C. Niedinger, left; Ruckelshaus, center; Furnas,

At the Fast-day game between the Boston and Brooklyn Brotherhood teams, in the former city. John Ward received two floral boats. Mike Kelly was presented with one, while Umpire John Kelly managed to get away with a pillow of violets. A bed of roses is something John will fail to get, however no matter box many violet at however, no matter how many violet pillows may be given him. There were 19,000 people on hand for the game, while the League club had 4,000 at its grounds.

WHAT THE BUILDING WILL BE.

The Handsome Structure That in the Fall Will Be Occupied by the New York Store.

The new building of the New York store promises to be a very handsome structure. It will be of five stories, about eighty feet tall, with a frontage of sixty-seven and a half feet on Washington street and a depth of 195 feet. The ground floor front will be of solid plate-glass, and the entrance will be through a sloping vestibule fourteen feet wide, with large show-windows on either side. On either side of the building and at the sides of the entrance white, rough Bedford stone trimmings will relieve the outline. Heavy columns of the same material will extend from the top of the first to the top of the third story. In the fourth story the windows will be of half-circular shape, lending a beatiful effect to the whole. The building will be lighted by a sky-light well, forty by twenty feet, and illuminated at night by electric lights, the firm owning its own plant. Two passenger elevators, running constantly from the first to the fifth floor, will facilitate quick access to all parts of the building. Fire escapes will also be provided. The ground floor will have a pitch of eighteen feet, the second fourteen, the third thirteen and the fourth and fifth twelve feet each. The building will be occupied about Sept. 1.

AFFAIRS OF BUSINESS MEN.

The Meat-Inspection Bill Amendments Suit the Board of Trade. President Tanner, of the Board of Trade, vesterday received from Washington advice that the Senate bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation had been amended by the committee on foreign relations about in accordance with recommendations made at a meeting the Indianapolis Board of Trade few weeks ago. The amendment provides that "the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be made a careful inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, with a view to determining whether the same is wholesome, sound and fit for human food, whenever the lsws, regulations or orders of the government of any foreign country to which such pork or bacon is to be exported shall require inspection thereof relating to the importation thereof into such country, and also whenever any seller or exporter of such intended for exportation shall request the inspection thereof." It is further provided that "such inspection shall be made at the place where such meats are packed or boxed, and each package of such meat so inspected shall bear the marks, stamps or other device for identification provided for." In proposing the amendment Senator Sherman said that it was "intended to meet

the objections made by the packers and dealers in pork and corresponded sub-stantially with their requests." The Butterworth Bill. The Board of Trade has received from the Chicago Board of Trade a communication in regard to dealings in options It states that the latter body has appointed a committee to visit Washington for the purpose of opposing the passage of the Butterworth bill against dealing in options and futures. The Chicago board asks the co-operation of the local board. No action has

yet been taken. Board of Trade Notes. The governors of the Board of Trade will meet in regular monthly session to-morrow evening, and a full attendance is desired The membership committee will meet at 10:45 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the finance committee at 3 in the afternoon. The Builders' Exchange has appointed a committee, at the request of the arrangements committee of the Board of Trade, to confer with the latter regarding quarters for the exchange in the Board of Trade

Gymnastic Exhibition.

Active efforts are being made by the Social Turnverein to introduce physical training in the public schools, and the principal object of the gymnastic festival to be given by the society, at Tomlinson Hall tomorrow night is to make people familiar with the advantages of calisthenics with inexpensive apparatus. Tickets have been sent to the school board, teachers, and the city officials. The programme will be as

Overture......Miller's Orchestra. Ninety-six boys of first and second class. Eighty girls of first and second class, Class turning on three bucks .. Forty-five boys of second class Reigen (dancing in figures). Reigen (dancing in figures).

Forty-eight Elris of first class.

Class turning on three parallel bars.

Thirty-six members of senior class. Second Part.

.. Miller's Orchestra. Dumb-bell exercises Twenty-four boys of third class. and iron-wand exercises. Thirty-six members of senior class. Forty girls of second class. ndian club swinging. Sixteen seminary students and sixteen girls of third class.

Elective exercises on the horizontal and parallel bars and vaulting horse.

Members of the senior class. A very successful entertainment is promised as the participants will be the best pupils of the school

J. E. Rehme and wife, of Park avenue entertained about sixty guests on last Monday evening in honor of their tenth wedding anniversary. A pleasing feature of the affair was the repetition of the marhere to-day before a crowd of 50,000. They wedding gown.